The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Black Sea Controversy.

Everything Still Tending Toward a Peaceful Settlement.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Reported Sanction of the Three German Armies South and West of Paris.

The Army of the Loire Falling Back to Escape Annihilation.

The Young Government in Danger of Capture.

Rumors Afloat that an Armistice Has Been Agreed Upon.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the London Advertiser says he has information which leads him to believe that the Russian circular on the Black Sea question is not intended to be followed by a declaration of war, but is only a demand for a conference of the powers, which Russia will probably insist shall be held in London. The correspondent says that Russia will not withdraw from the Black Sea, but will consent to the neutralization of the sea, and to the closing of the Dardanelles to the ships of war of all nations.

The Times' Berlin dispatch says that Count Bismarck has declared to the Russian envoy that Germany will support Russia in her demand for the abrogation of the Black Sea clauses of the treaty of 1856.

The Times' Vienna dispatch says that Austria will not oppose the Russian demand.

The Times' Constantinople dispatch says that Turkey has assented to the abrogation of the Black Sea clauses of the treaty of Paris.

The Times' Paris dispatch says that Russia will not withdraw her demand for the abrogation of the Black Sea clauses of the treaty of Paris.

The Times' Berlin dispatch says that Russia has declared that she will not withdraw her demand for the abrogation of the Black Sea clauses of the treaty of Paris.

The Times' Vienna dispatch says that Austria will not oppose the demand of Russia for the abrogation of the Black Sea clauses of the treaty of Paris

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THE WAREHOUSE FRAUDS.

One of the most important questions before the Constitutional Convention is the Legislature for settlement of details, is that concerning Chicago elevators. By what specific remedies can dishonesty in the management of those concerns be detected and prevented, or punished in a manner economical to the shipper and to the community? The whole difficulty in dealing with the subject grows out of the assumption, whether it be true or not, that, from the great volume of the grain business transacted in Chicago, it is absolutely necessary to give railroads and warehouses the right to mix the grain of various owners. This "right" was sanctioned and fortified by the act of 1867, and the most resolute and persistent attempts were made to resection it in the late session. Prior to the act of 1867, it had never happened, or existed in this country by any statute, and only by a few stringent and exceptional judicial decisions in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The question has not been, and the State cannot by judicial decisions in the Eastern States and in England, be made to mix the grain, or sort, or mill, or other property of various owners in a common mass, except by the parties becoming partners; for it is denied to be a function of a bailee, or carrier, or warehouseman to mix the property of bailors, or to have any right to sell it, or to use it, or to be responsible for the price in the previous owner. Our railroads and warehouses set out with the theory that they are under no common law obligations as carriers to receive or store grain, in bulk at all, but only in sacks; that, if the shippers are willing to send it in bulk, they are still ready to comply with their common law obligation to keep separate the grain of various owners; that, if the shippers want them to carry or store grain in bulk, they must give a written or printed consent that the warehousemen shall have power to mix the grain of various owners, that power being indispensable, as they allege, to the sake of doing their business.

The first and most radical question to consider is, whether this assumption is sound. We perceive that out of this right to mix, grows the whole possibility of fraud. It is an assumption of power to commit fraud. It is an assumption of power to demoralize to a large degree the grain dealers themselves, and is to be maintained the more carefully, as it is one which is exclusively for their benefit. It is from this that the great temptation arises. It does not require this right to mix the grain of different owners? It does not require it at Buffalo, or Rochester, or New York. It does not require it in England, yet very extensive grain marts exist both at New York and Liverpool. The opinion of Western States, and especially here at Chicago, have invented a new law of bailment, in which the bailee is exempted in fact, a power the existence of which in New York or England would be either a conversion or a crime. The whole question is one of interest, if settled in sticking this right, sense that of this special country business cannot be done without it. Is this assumption true?

Our grain arrives in bulk, in cars of 600 to 700 bushels, to the capacity of 20,000 bushels in vessel. If it were practicable to provide bins which would hold only a car load, it would certainly be practicable to keep the grain of each owner distinct. But in most cases, not merely in the bins, from which it is delivered, but in the bins of the elevator itself, it is impossible to keep the grain of one owner distinct. Such an owner would be accommodated by six or twelve bins of a car-load each, or by one bin of 2,000 or 3,000 bushels capacity, according to the quantity of the consignments of grain shipped by cars, relatively to that shipped by water. Increase the convenience of having the bins correspond to the car-loads increases.

But whether shipped by rail or water, the question recurs, whether it is not practicable to have the grain in bins corresponding in size to the cars. If it is, then it is practicable to avoid that anomaly in mercantile business and in jurisprudence by which a bailee can sell property which is not his own, and by which the owner of grain in store, and

THE DONALDSONVILLE RIOT.

Statement of Colonel Mercer—Impressions of Governor Warmoth—Murder of Negroes—Full Official Report—Full and Correct Details.

From the New Orleans Republican, Nov. 16.

The records of the coming trial of Dr. Fisher, charged by the Democratic press of Louisiana, and on that authority telegraphed all over the country, with the murder of a negro named, was examined from the Assessment Register. We reproduce from the Assessment Register, published at Donaldsonville by Messrs. Fisher & Schonberg, full and correct list of the defendants there from the Register:

The Republican says in one article:

"The election in Ascension passed off quietly, as we learn, and to the satisfaction of all peaceful citizens, and the Democratic people of Donaldsonville and New River.

"Governor Warmoth, hoping thereby to allay excitement, sent Colonel Mercer and other troops there over a month ago. Now from reports from those who have returned, we learn that peace reigns."

The Republican says in another article:

"The Democratic people in the town of Donaldsonville, and headed, as it is reported by Sheriff Burke, Charles Gocha, Felix Rousseau, Lorenzo Gomez, Thomas Bowman, Ernest Fusilier, a corps of retainers of the Democratic party, said known rough from the country, and Bayou Lafourche and Donaldsonville and New River.

"The Supervisor of Registration having ascertained in session the intention of these men to thwart the will of the people, should the vote be opened there, issued his order on the deposit back of the river, at the Marmont property, to the effect that the Commissioners of Election to deliver the ballot-boxes and Parish Seal in the town of Donaldsonville. Charles was mortally wounded; Joseph Fusilier very seriously, and Thos. Foster and Jno. Bowman slightly wounded.

"The Supervisor having learned from the Commissioners, that they were fearfully intimidated by the armed mob, requested the Chief Constable, to proceed with the company of the parish of Ascension and Colonel Mercer, of the United States Army, to the river. On arriving, they were joined by David Fu'ton, Chief Constable of the parish of Ascension, and found the house over the river. On arriving, they were joined by David Fulton, Chief Constable of the parish of Ascension, and found the house over

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Use of the New Water Works.

Ordained Ninepenny—The Ordinance Gas Reformed.

The Way into Park Commissioners—South Clark Street Railroad.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, in the absence of the Presi[dent], Mr. LOVEJOY presided in the Chair. The Clerk called the roll, and Messrs. Bond, Bonfield, Bradley, Brand, Brown, Bunker, Burke, Cahill, Cameron, Clark, Cleveland, Cullerton, Dempsey, Dexter, Dolan, Dunham, Ellis, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Foster, Gage, Gallagher, Gilbert, Gleason, Gray, Hamilton, Hanrahan, Harris, Hayes, Hesing, Hoffman, Hoyne, Hunt, Jevne, Kelly, Kennedy, Kinsella, Kreigh, Lawler, Lovejoy, Lyon, Mahoney, Mann, Mason, Matson, McAuley, McCarthy, McCormick, McGrath, McMahon, Mills, Morrison, Mueller, Murphy, Nelson, Nichols, Nixon, Nolan, Norton, Nott, Nuzum, O'Brien, O'Donnell, Pease, Pierce, Powell, Rawleigh, Rehm, Rice, Rinaker, Rogers, Rosenthal, Ryan, Sanderson, Schuyler, Scott, Shaw, Sheridan, Shoninger, Smith, Stevens, Stewart, Stiles, Stone, Sullivan, Swenie, Taylor, Thompson, Throop, Tinney, Tuley, Van Buren, Van Osdel, Vedder, Wallace, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Wentworth, Wheeler, Whitney, Wicker, Wilson, Winston, Wolf, Woodworth, Wright, Young, Zeisler, and Mr. Mayor—total, 97.

Mr. Rinaker presented the petition of the Chicago Fire Department Veteran Association, praying for the passage of an ordinance providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Benevolent Association relative to the disposition of the funds of the latter association. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Rinaker presented the petition of Mr. Wm. Hoyne